THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution. Article X.*—

Number 22 of Volume 22. | **SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 6, 1842.** | ***Whole Number* 1,116.**

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum in *advance*—or $2 50 if paid *within three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged.* ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square--(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must come* FREE OF POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SKETCH OF SANTA ANNA.

The Crescent City gives the following sketch of Santa Anna, the man who has occupied so large a space in the Mexican and Texas controversy.

We attended a Ball given in the city of Mexico, in 1838, and during the evening were formally introduced to the "conqueror of Juan de Ulloa!" as he was then familiarly denominated. He is a man about 5 feet 10 inches in height, with an intelligent countenance, and has, doubtless, spent his leisure hours in deep study. He spoke with great fluency the French, Spanish and English languages, and during the evening frequently expressed to us the pleasure he felt in meeting an American. "Your country saved me," said he "from the grasp of a desperate gang of Texans; and the favors I then received will be remembered while life exists."

He spent the evening with Mr. L. a clerk in a mercantile house in the city, and an American of the first water. To this young man he expressed his admiration of the Americans, and said they were the only people on the earth who could successfully resist the encroachments of Great Britain.

"You are a people who fear no thing," said he, "and you can do any thing you desire. You have only to say you will do a thing, and it is accomplished!"

In the course of conversation he alluded to his defeat in Texas, and said:

"I have fought with all sorts of folks, but I never come in contact with devils! They completely annihilated me, and had I been in command of ten thousand men, I believe I would have been conquered!"

"You are the only nation," said, he "that can bid defiance to the world. You do not value your lives, and I am satisfied you can accomplish any thing you do attempt."

The above is a faithful account of an evening spent in the company of a man who has triumphed over every obstacle in his path to greatness, and written his name on the imperishable altar of fame. That he is "a cold blooded tyrant" is most true; but he has a thorough knowledge of Mexican character, and his movements are tinged more by policy than justice. He stands on a precipice and knows full well that any deviation from the barbarous customs of his countrymen will be visited with summary indignation. He considers it his duty, therefore to conciliate all parties, and so far he has succeeded admirably. His future fate is entirely problematical, and we shall leave him for the present, with a promise to "serve up," by and by, a number of incidents connected with his history.

Diamond cut Diamond.—A man the other day got a crowd of countrymen around him and attempted to "surprise the natives" by a few sleights of hand. After accomplishing a feat or two, and winning some bets, he told one of the spectators, a tall, raw looking fellow, that he could turn a nine pence into a dollar, if he could be furnished with one. The spectator out with his leather, and handed the exhibitor a nine-pence, which the latter readily, apparently, converted into a silver dollar—handing it to the spectator to examine. The countryman on receiving the dollar, took off his hat and made a low bow to him exclaiming. "Well I'll be darned if you haint done it;" and then putting the dollar into the pouch from which he had taken the nine-pence, he added, "but you aint a going to turn it back into a nine-pence, no how."

A countryman in one of the Western States, with a load of meal, drove up to a lady's door, when the following brief coversation took place:

"Do you want any meal, ma'am?"

"What do you ask me for a bushel?"

"Ten cents, ma'am—prime!"

"O, I can get it for a fip!"

(In a despairing voice.) "*Dear Lady!* will you take a bushel for *nothing*?"

"Is it sifted?"

Drawing an Inference.—A man asked another what inference he should draw from that passage of scripture, "and the wild asses snuffed up the east winds." He replied that the inference he should draw would be, that it would be a long time before they would get fat upon it.

Advice Gratis.—Shut your eyes to the faults of your neighbors; and open them very wide upon your own.

Valuable Recipe:—How to make a Public Lecturer.—Take four or five encyclopedias, seven dictionaries, three or four works on philosophy, two histories of the American Revolution, together with St. Pierre's Studies of Nature; boil these down to a jelly, and season the whole with a little of the spice of self conceit, and you will have the product, which may be wrapped up in a neat parcel, and labelled "This side up with care—a popular lecturer."

AN IRISH LETTER.

Dear Jim, I'm now after writing a letter,
As perhaps by the same you'll be able to see—
And as for ourselves we are all well—if not bether,
If you are as well when this finds you from me.

I send my old rusty brown coat by the bearer,
For which you may make a new one for yourself;
And your mother—oh! long may the saints above spare her—
Encloses five pounds, unbeknowne to myself.

Now lay it all out, not for show, but for use,
Deposit the rest in some one of the banks,
If you don't let me tell you, my boy, you're a goose,
Good counsel costs nothing, so spare me your thanks.

Your old blind grandaddy has got a new shanty,
From which he can have a fine view of the Liffey:
I've no room to request you would write to your aunty—
So that in my next—the mail's off in a jiffey.

Death of Tom Grig's Uncle.—I happen to know all about Tom, gentlemen, from the circumstance of his uncle by the mother's side having been my particular friend. His (that's Tom's uncle's) fate was a melancholy one. Gas was the death of him. When it was first talked of, he laughed. He wasn't angry; he laughed at the credulity of human nature. "They might as well talk," he says "of laying on an everlasting succession of glow-worms;" and then he laughed again, partly at his joke, and partly at poor humanity. In course of time, however, the thing got ground, the experiment was made, and they lighted up Pall Mall. Tom's uncle went to see it. I've heard that he fell off the ladder four times that night from weakness, and that he would certainly have gone on falling till he killed himself, if his last had'nt been into a wheelbarrow which was going his way, and humanely took him home. "I forsee in this," says Tom's uncle faintly, and taking to his bed as he spoke—"I foresee in this" he says, "the breaking up of our profession. There is no more going the rounds to trim by daylight, no more dribbling down of the oil on the hats and bonnets of ladies and gentlemen when one feels in spirits. Any low fellow can light a gas lamp. And it's all up." In this state of mind he petitioned the government for—I want a word again, gentlemen—what do you call that which they give the people when it's found out, at last, they've never been of any use and have been paid too much for doing nothing? "Compensation!" suggested the vice. "That's it," said the chairman. "Compensation. They didn't give it him though, and then he got very fond of his country all at once, and went about saying that it was a death blow to his native land, that it was a plot of the Radicals to ruin the country and destroy the oil and cotton trade for ever, and that the whales would go and kill themselves privately, out of sheer spite and vexation at not being caught. At last he got right-down cracked; called his tobacco pipe a gas pipe, thought his tears were lamp oil; and [illegible] till one night he hung himself on a lamp-iron in Saint Martin's Lane and there was an end of him."—*Boz.*

A Simple Magnet.—Davis, of Boston, who is probably the greatest magnetician in the United States, lately showed us a simple method of producing a magnetic needle a knowledge of which may often prove essentially useful in determining directions, where a regular compass cannot be readily obtained. The process consists in simply twisting a piece of wire, or iron rod. Mr. Davis took a piece of the smallest kind of nail rod, about six inches long, and fixed one end in a vice, twisted the iron (cold) two or three times round; and then balancing it on the point of a needle—the iron being slightly bent for that purpose—it readily assumed its true magnetic position of north and south. Such little discoveries tend to bring the most useful sciences within the reach of every capacity, and contribute largely to the prosperity of free and enlightened communities.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

Thunder.—Thunder-claps are the effect of lightning, which causes a vacuum in that part of the atmosphere through which it passes; the air rushing in to restore the equilibrium may cause much of the noise that is heard in the clap. An easy experiment on the air pump illustrates this. Take a glass receiver open at both ends, over one end tie a piece of sheep's bladder, wet, and let it stand till thoroughly dry. Then place the open end on the plate of the air pump, and exhaust the air slowly from under it. The bladder soon becomes concave, owing to the pressure of the atmospheric air on it, the supporting air in the receiver being partly thrown out. Carry on exhaustion, and the air presses at the rate of fifteen pounds on every square inch. The fibres of the bladder being no longer capable of bearing the pressure of the atmospheric column upon the receiver, are torn to pieces, with a noise equal to the report of a musket, which is occasioned by the air rushing in to restore the equilibrium. Imagine a rapid succession of such experiments, on a large scale and you have the peal of thunder, the rupture of the first bladder being the clap. But the explosion of the gases oxygen and hydrogen, which will also account for the noise.

An old lady hearing that Mr. ——— was to run for the Legislature, expressed her fears that he would be out of breath before he got there.

Any body who is convinced that money is the *root* of all evil, and is troubled with too much of it, is respectfully notified that we will cheerfully take a small *sprout*: as we know a first rate place to plant it.—*New Orleans Crescent City.*

The Lafayette Advertiser thus simplifies a well known classical expression:

"Elevate a mendicant to equestrian dignity and he will travel to the presence of his Satanic Majesty."

The Lowel Courier states that a locomotive built at that place, which weighs eleven tons, lately ran three miles in two minutes, being at the rate of 90 miles an hour! This reminds us of a story we saw not long since of a Dutchman, who in bragging about the speed of his race horse, said that he once started him to run a mile against time, which he performed so quick that when he came off it lacked half a minute of being as late as when he started, he having beat the time that much! His antagonist gave it up.—*Poughkepsie Eagle.*

Absurdities.—It is very absurd for a person to suppose, that in this world he will meet with no injustice

It is absurd to think that all beautiful women will make good wives.

It is absurd to expect decency of a fool, or brains of a dandy.

It is absurd to think of passing through life without absurdities, or that lobsters will not turn red after being boiled.

It is absurd to believe every story that one hears.

It is absurd to expect that every well dressed man is a rich one.

It is absurd to suppose that all great men are good ones.

Determination not to be Outdone.—An old man in Vermont was notorious for retailing village news; and was always angry when any thing happened without his being the first to tell of it. A couple of wags met him one day, and said to him: "Do you know, uncle Tom, they have caught a famous great whale in the creek yonder?" (a whale, by the way, could not have been crowded into the creek) "Ha! have they *catched* him?" said the old man; "I *heard* they *was arter* him."

A Stand-Still.—At a ball given in the country a belle asked a rustic who stood nigh her, in a compact ring of four or five deep, gazing on a pair waltzing: "Pray, sir, how do you like the waltz?" "Madam," said the quaint gentleman, "I like the huggin' part very well; but I don't like the whirlin' round. When it comes to huggin,' I would like to stand still."

"De conkrekation vill pleashe to sing the von dousandth and two'th psalm," said a Dutch parson as he gave out the morning him.

"There are not so many in the book," responded the chorister.

"Vell, den, pleashe to sing so many as tare pe."

All Manner of Travelling.—A traveller writing from Illinois, states that in getting to the place of his destination, he experienced all kinds of go aheaditiveness. In the first place, he took a steamboat—in the second the rail road—the third a mail coach—the fourth rode on horseback—the fifth went six miles on foot to Terre Haute—and was finally rode to the village on a rail. He says he don't know which to prefer out of the six; but thinks the latter method is unquestionably the cheapest, though its accommodations are the most extended.

It Won't Do.—It won't do to do a great many things in this world, for instance:

It won't do to denounce false teeth in presence of dentists, nor in the presence of old maids, who have not had a sound tooth in their heads for a quarter of a century.

It won't do to imagine a Legislature will compel the banks to resume, when three fourths of the members are among those who will suffer the most if forced to pay their debts instanter.

It won't do to eat soup with a two pronged fork, or roast beef with a spoon, when anxious to dine in great haste.

It won't do to pull a man's nose until you are satisfied that he has not spunk enough to resent it by blowing you brains out.

It won't do to throw off flannel shirts on a warm day in January, in full belief that there will be no more cold weather until another winter.

It won't do for a lady to presume that every man is in love with her who treats her civilly.

It won't do for a man to suppose that more than one half the young ladies who tolerate his attentions have any notion of marrying him.

It won't do for a man to bump his head against a stone wall, unless he is completely convinced that his head is the hardest.—*Exchange Paper.*

Johnson's Dictionary.—A Frenchman, who visited England, was so afraid of being at a loss for words, that he always carried a "Johnson's Dictionary" about with him. One day, having spent a pleasant evening with a very merry old gentleman, he asked him who he was, "I am a stock jobber," said his companion. This last word puzzled the foreigner, who consulted his Johnson, and replied, "Vat, zare, you are den a low wretch who gets money by buying and selling in the funds;" which is the explanation given by the great colossus of literature. It is needless to add that the Frenchman descended the stairs quicker than he came up.

Announcing Names.—Have your name clearly announced, and it will be prudent to take care that the servants make no mistake regarding it. The mishap that, as we read, befell a certain Mr. Delaflete, in London, may serve to illustrate the consequences of a want of caution in this respect. From his indistinct mode of pronouncing his name, the porter understood it to be *Delaflote*, and so proclaimed it to the groom of the chambers, who, some how or other, mistook the initial letter of his name, and the luckless visiter, a quiet, shy, reserved young man, was actually ushered into the midst of a crowded drawing room by the ominous appellation of *Mr. Helaflote*. But adds the legislator—do not be too precise in your instructions, or you may be placed in the predicament of Lady A. and her daughter, who having been annoyed by the *gaucheries* of a country booby of a servant, who would persevere in giving in their names as the Right Honorable Lady A. and the Honorable Miss A., at length they took him seriously to task, and desired that in future he would mention them as simple Lady A., and plain Miss A. Their astonishment may be conceived when they found themselves obeyed to the letter—and Devonshire house was electrified by the intelligence that *Simple Lady A.*, and *Plain Miss A.*, were "coming up."

Naval.—The Richmond *Star* says, that *bad* boys make the best seamen, because they have a *naughty* cal turn.

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF MR CALHOUN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Delivered in Senate, March 16, 1842, on Mr. Clay's resolutions in relation to the revenues and expenditures of the Government.

Mr. CALHOUN said: These resolutions are of a very mixed and contradictory character. They contain much that I approve, and much that I condemn. I approve of them, in the first place, because they recognise the Compromise Act, and profess to respect its provisions. I still more heartily approve of them because they assert that no duty ought to be laid but for revenue, and no revenue raised but what may be necessary for the economical administration of the Government, and, by consequence, abandon the protective policy. I very decidedly approve of the preference which they give to the ad valorem, over specific duties, and the effective argument of the Senator, (Mr. Clay,) in support of that preference. And, finally, I approve of the principle that the Government ought not to rely on loans or Treasury notes, as a part of their ways and means in time of peace, except to meet a temporary deficit.

Having approved of so much, it may be asked, for what do I condemn them? I do it for this; that they do not propose to carry out in practice, what they profess in principle; that while they profess to respect the compromise act, they violate it in every essential particular but one, the ad valorem principle, and even that I fear it is intended to set aside by the juggle of home valuation. If there be any part of that act more sacred than another, it is that which provides that there shall be no duty imposed after the 30th of June next, except for revenue, and no revenue raised, but what may be necessary to the economical administration of the Government. It was for that the act was passed, and without which, it would not have existed. If that was not apparent on the face of the act itself, the causes which led to its adoption would clearly prove it. It is sufficient, in this connection, to remind the Senate that the object of the act was to terminate the controversy between the State of South Carolina and this Government, growing out of the Tariff of 1828. The object of the State, as far as it was individually concerned, was twofold,—to put down the protective policy, and to protect herself against high duties, even for revenue, when it could be avoided by due regard to economy. To secure the former, the provision was inserted that no duty should be laid but for revenue; and the latter, that no revenue should be raised but what was necessary for the economical administration of the Government. Without these provisions I, as her representative on this floor, would never have given my assent to the act; and if I had, the State would never have acquiesced in [illegible] for even with these important provisions, she reluctantly acceded to the compromise.

Besides these, there was another object in which the whole Union was deeply concerned, which influenced her in the step she then took; and that was to guard against the dangerous consequences of an accumulation of a large surplus revenue in the Treasury after the payment of the public debt. While defending herself and the portion of the Union in which her lot is cast, against an unconstitutional and oppressive measure, she was not unmindful of her Federal duties and obligations, nor did she permit her fidelity to the Union and the Government to be impaired in her resistance to oppression. She had the sagacity to see, long in advance, the corrupting and dangerous consequences of a large and permanent surplus, of which experience has since given such calamitous evidence; and has the merit of taking the most intrepid stand against it, while others were unheeding or indifferent to consequences. To guard against this danger, every article imported that did not come in conflict with the protective policy, was made, by the compromise act, duty free to the 30th of June next, which, in the aggregate, equalled in value those on which the duties were retained; that is, one half the duties were forthwith repealed; but to prevent the possibility of abuse, and to guard in the most effectual manner, the two leading provisions of the act, it was expressly provided that, after that time, all articles of import, except a small list contained in the 5th section, should be subject to duty, and that no duty should thereafter exceed 20 per cent. ad valorem. The intention of the former provision was to prevent the enlargement of the free list, and thereby raising the duties proportionally higher on the dutied articles; and of the latter, that under no pretext whatever, for protection or revenue, should duties be raised above 20 per cent, which was regarded as the extreme limits to which they ought ever to be carried for revenue. These were the guards on which I relied to prevent a return to the protective policy, or the raising of the revenue beyond what the necessary and economical wants of the government might require, and which, if they should be respected, will prove all sufficient for the purpose.

Having secured these essential points, as far as the State and the Union at large were concerned, the next object was so to reduce the duties on the protected articles, as to prevent any shock to the manufacturing interests. The State waged no war against them. Her opposition was to the unconstitutional and oppressive means by which it was sought to promote them at the expense of the other great interests of the community. She wished the manufacturers well; and in proposing to bring down the duties gradually, through a slow process of many years, to the revenue point, I but faithfully represented her feelings. My first proposition was to allow seven years, and to take one seventh annually off, but, finally, I acquiesced in extending the time two years more, and to reduce the duties as provided for by the act. So far from being an opponent to manufacturing industry, there is not one within the reach of my voice, who puts a higher estimate on these arts, mechanical and chemical, by which matter is subject to the dominion of mind. I regard them as the very basis of civilization, and the principal means designed by Providence for the future progress and improvement of our race. They will be found in progress to react on the moral and political world, and thereby producing greater and more salutary changes in both, than all other causes combined.

Such are the leading objects of the compromise act. It is admitted on all hands, that the provisions, in favor of the manufacturing interest have been faithfully observed on our part. We have patiently waited the nine years of slow reduction, and resisted every attempt to make changes against the manufacturing interest, even when they would have operated in our favor, and for which we have received the thanks of those who represented it on this floor. And now, when the time has arrived, when it is our turn to enjoy its benefits, they who called on us to adhere to the act, when the interests of the manufacturers were at stake, and commended us for our fidelity to the compromise, turn round, when it suits their interest, and coolly and openly violate every provision in our favor, with the single exception already noticed, as I shall proceed to show.

For that purpose it will be necessary to go back to the extraordinary session, for then the violation commenced. Going then back, and passing over the minor points, I charge upon the Senator and his friends, in the first place a palpable infraction of the compromise, in raising the duties without making the least effort to reduce the expenditures of the Government, to what was necessary to its economical administration. The act is positive, that no more revenue should be raised than what administration might require: a provision just as essential as that which requires that no duty should be imposed but for revenue. Acting, then, in the spirit of the act the first step towards a revision of the duties should have been to ascertain what amount of revenue would be required for the economical administration of the Government. Was that done? Nothing like it; but the very reverse. Not an effort was made to ascertain what the wants of the Treasury required; not one to reduce the expenditures, although the Senator and his party had come in on a solemn pledge to make great reduction. Instead of that, every effort was made to increase the expenditures and add to the loans, forgetful alike of the compromise and pledges to the people, and at the same time, to reduce the revenue by giving away the income from the lands, with the intention of increasing the duties on the imports.

The next charge I make is a great enlargement of the list of free articles by the act increasing the duties passed at the last session, in direct violation of the fifth section of the compromise act. Forseeing that the protective system might again be renewed, and high duties imposed, simply by extending the list of free articles, and throwing the whole burden of supporting the Government on the articles selected for protection, that section enumerates a short list of articles which should be duty free after the 30th of June next, and provided that all which were not enumerated should be subject to duties after that period, in order to guard against such abuses. In the face of this provision, the act alluded to increases the list of free articles manifold, taking the amount stated by the Senator, as contained in that list to be correct.

Such were the infractions of the act during that [illegible] tions to give the finishing blow by raising the duties on an average, to thirty per centum, on all articles not made free, in express violation of the main provision in the compromise, that no duty should be laid above 20 per cent after the 30th of June next. The Senator admits this to be an infraction, but pleads necessity. Now, sir, I admit, if these be indeed a necessity—if, after reducing the expenditures of the Government to its just and economical wants, and the list of free articles to that provided for in the act, and returning the revenue for the lands to the Treasury, there should be a deficit, which could not be met, without going beyond the 20 per cent, a case would be made that would justify it. But I utterly deny, in the first place, that if all had been done that ought to have been, there would be any such necessity, and in the next, the right to plead a necessity of his own creating. I go farther, and call on him to explain how he can, in fairness and honor, after what occurred at the extraordinary session, propose, as he has in these Resolutions, to repeal the provision in the distribution act which makes it void if the duties should be raised above 20 per cent. It is well known to all, that it could not have passed without the insertion of that provision, and that on its passage depended that of the bankrupt bill. Now I ask him how, after having secured the passage of two such important measures, can he reconcile it with what is fair or honorable, to turn round and propose to repeal the very provision by which their passage was effected?

But the Senator denies that the necessity is of his creating, and insists that if the revenue from the land were restored, rigid economy enforced, and all the provisions of the compromise respected, there would not be sufficient income to meet the necessary and economical wants of the Government. I take issue with him on the fact, and shall now proceed to show, that even on his own data, there would be ample revenue without raising the duties above 20 per cent.

According to the estimate of the Senator, the whole amount of appropriations excluding public debt, required for the service of the year, permanent and current, under the various heads of civil list and miscellaneous, army and navy in all their branches, is twenty millions five hundred thousand dollars. To which he adds for other appropriations, not included in these, one million five hundred thousand dollars which can mean nothing but contingent, unforeseen expenditures, and for the debt, two millions of dollars, making in the aggregate twenty four millions of dollars. To this he proposes to add two millions more annually, as a reserved fund to meet contingencies, to which I object, on the ground that the object is already provided for by the one million five hundred thousand dollars for appropriations not included in the twenty millions five hundred thousand. There can be no demand on the Treasury but through appropriations, and there can be no meaning attached to contingent appropriations, but such unforeseen expenditures as are not usually included under the various heads of civil list, miscellaneous, army and navy. The Senator has clearly attempted to make a distinction that does not exist, and in consequence made a double provision for the same object. Of the two, I take the less sum, as I regard it ample as a permanent contingent fund, which will make his estimate for the year, thus corrected, to be twenty-four millions of dollars—a sum surely amply large.

Let us now turn to the ways and means to meet this large demand on the Treasury. The first item is the revenue from the land, which ought to

yield under proper management, an average of at least three millions five hundred thousand dollars for the next five years, and which would reduce the amount to be provided for from the imposts to twenty millions five hundred thousand dollars. From this there ought to be deducted at least five hundred thousand from the saving that may be made in the collection of the customs, which the Senator estimates at one million six hundred thousand. I find taking a series of years, under the tariff of 1828, with its exorbitant duties, and the consequent great increase of expenditures to guard against smuggling and frauds, that the collection of about an equal sum cost 4½ per cent. Allowing the same rate under the more simple and moderate system of duties, according even to the scheme of the Senator, and the cost of collection, instead of the sum proposed, would be about eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making a difference of seven hundred and fifty thousand; but for the facility of counting, and to be liberal, I allow but half a million for saving. That would reduce the sum to be provided for by duties, to twenty millions of dollars: and the next question is, what rate of duty will be necessary to meet that amount?

Here, again, I will take the estimate of the Senator, as the basis of my calculation. He bases his estimates of the imports, or the probable amount of the exports, adding fifteen per cent to the former for the profits of freight and trade. On this basis he estimates the probable amount of imports at one hundred and nineteen millions of dollars, a sum probably too low, taking the average of the next five years, provided the duties shall be moderate, and no adverse unforseen cause should intervene. From this sum he deducted ten millions to meet the interest abroad, on account of the debts of the States; a sum, for the reason assigned by the Senator from New Hampshire behind me, too large, at least by three millions of dollars. Deduct seven millions on that account, and there would be left one hundred and twelve millions. The Senator next deducted eighteen millions for articles made free by the act of the extra session, not including coffee and tea, which he estimates at twelve millions. I cannot assent to the deduction of the extent stated, as it is clearly against the provisions of the compromise act, as beyond the permanent free list provided for by that act. What would be the amount within its limits I have not been able to ascertain: but on the best data I have been able to obtain, I would not suppose that it would much, if any, exceed three millions five hundred thousand dollars, not including gold and silver. I exclude them because they are constantly flowing in and out, according to the demands of trade, the imports of one year becoming the exports of the next, and the reverse, except the small amount that may be permanently added to the circulation or be used in the country. The sum of three [illegible] hundred thousand dollars deducted from the hundred and twelve millions, would leave, on the data assumed, a hundred and eight millions five hundred thousand as the probable annual amount of dutiable articles, that would be imported for home consumption. Twenty per cent. on that sum would give twenty one million seven hundred thousand dollars, a sum ample to meet the amount [illegible] and cover the necessary expenses of collecting, and pay the bounties and premiums properly chargeable on the Treasury.

In [illegible] making these calculations, I by no means wish to be understood as acquiescing in the estimates which the Senator has made of what ought to be the expenditures of the Government. I hold them much too high. With an efficient system of economy, seventeen millions would be ample to meet all expenses, without impairing the efficiency of the Government, as I have shown on a former occasion; to raise which an average duty of twelve or fifteen per cent. instead of twenty, would, with the aid of the revenue from the lands, be abundantly sufficient.

Having now shown, that while the Senator professes to respect the compromise, he has in fact violated, or proposes to violate, all the essential provisions of the act, and that this plea of necessity for proposing to raise the duties above the twenty per cent. utterly fails him, it may be asked, how is this contradiction in his course to be explained? Is he deluded, or does he intend to delude others? To suppose the latter would impeach his sincerity, which I do not intend to question. But how is the delusion to be accounted for? It results from his position.

He is a tariff man, decidedly opposed to free trade. We have his own authority for the assertion. According to his views, free trade is among the greatest curses that could befall the country, and a high protective tariff among the greatest blessings. While he thus thinks and feels, circumstances not necessary to be explained, have placed him in such relation to the compromise act that he is sincerely desirous of respecting its provisions; but the misfortune is, that his respect for it is not compatible with his policy. There is no estimating the force of self delusion in a position so contradictory, of which the course of the Senator on this occasion furnishes a striking illustration. Entertaining the opinion he does, it is natural that he should desire to carry out in practice his high restrictive notions on one side and opposition to free trade on the other; nor is it to be wondered at, that his respect for the compromise act should have to yield as far as it stands in the way of his favorite system; especially as he has persuaded himself that the experiment, as he chooses to call it, of free trade, has utterly failed on trial. Under that impression, he coldly asserted that the reduction of the duties had impaired the productive energy of the country and has proved a curse not only to the portion of the country which so strongly advocated it, but to the very State by whose edicts the protective policy was overthrown.

Here, again, I take issue on the fact, with the Senator. I deny, in the first place, that we have had free trade, or anything that comes near to it. It is true that about one half of the articles were duty free, but, on the residue, and they the most important, but a small reduction of duties, comparatively speaking, was made prior to the 1st of January last. Till then the duty on most of the articles was at a high protective rate. But while I deny that we have had free trade, I equally deny that the reduction which has taken place has in any degree impaired the productive energies of the country, or proved a curse to the staple States. On the contrary, I assert, and shall prove that its effect has equalled the most sanguine expectation of the friends of free trade, notwithstanding the highly adverse circumstances under which it has taken place; that of a currency fluctuating and deranged, credit universally impaired, the machinery of commerce broken, and our principal customer, on whom we principally depend, for the sales of our produce abroad and the purchase of our supplies, in a state of the greatest commercial embarrassment. In the midst of all these opposing and formidable difficulties, the productive energies of the country have advanced beyond all former example, under the wholesome stimulus of reduction of duties as I shall next proceed to show.

I shall draw my facts principally from the annual commercial document from the Treasury Department, which gives full and authentic information of the commerce and navigation of the year, in all their relations, and shall begin with that portion of our domestic products which is shipped abroad, and navigation. I shall not include the imports, not because they would give a less favorable view of our industrial pursuits, but because they would give one that was apparently too favorable during the last four years, owing to the vast extent of loans contracted abroad by many of the States, and which were principally returned in merchandise of various descriptions. Nor shall I include the carrying trade, because it is little affected by the rate of the duties, as they are returned in the shape of drawbacks on reshipment of the imported articles.

In order to have a full and satisfactory view of the relative effects of increasing and reducing the duties on our export trade, I have arranged in table A, the aggregate amount of all our domestic exports, including manufactures, for sixteen years, beginning with 1825, the first year under the first tariff laid professedly for protection, and ending with 1840, divided into two equal periods of eight years each; the first ending with 1832 and comprehending the period of the two protective tariffs of '24 and '28, and the last extending from the termination of the first to 1840 inclusive. I have not included '41 because it would impede the facility of comparing the two periods, by making one longer than the other, and not because it would be less favorable than the other years, since the commencement of the reduction. I have extended the first to 1833, notwithstanding the reduction of the duties on coffee, tea, and some other articles began in 1830, and which, as a reference to the table will show, gave a considerable impulse to our export trade in 1831 and '32, and a corresponding increase of the exports to the period of high protective duties, which fairly belongs to that of reduction. The great reduction took place in March, 1833 under the compromise act, and with that year accordingly I commence the period of reduction, to the effects of which the Senator attributes such disastrous results to the industry of the country. With these remarks, I shall now proceed to compare the two periods, in order to ascertain how far facts will sustain or refute his bold declamatory assertions.

The aggregate amount of the value of the exports in the first series of years, from 1824 to 1833, the period when the protective policy was in its greatest vigor, was $\$$169,198,564, making an average of $\$$57,399 945 per annum, throughout the period; while the aggregate amount of value in the last, the period of reduction under the compromise, was $\$$768,352 365, giving an average of $\$$98,412,795, and making an aggregate gain, in the period of reduction, over that of protection, of $\$$299,171,791, and an average annual gain of $\$$38,646,855, being rather more than 65 per cent. on the average of the former period; an increase without example in any former period of the history of our commerce. This vast increase has had a corresponding effect on our tonnage in the foreign and coasting trade, as will appear, by reference to table B. which contains a statement of our tonnage for the two periods. The aggregate amount of the foreign tonnage at the close of the first period was, in the foreign, 686,980, and the coasting 752 456 tons, making the aggregate 1,439,450 tons, against the last, in the foreign trade, of 895,661, and the coasting, 1,259,999; making, in the aggregate, [illegible] and an increase during the period of reduction of duties, over that of protection, of 741,203 tons; while during the first, there was an actual falling off in the tonnage, as the table will show.

But it will no doubt be objected that this mighty impulse from reduction, which has so vastly increased our exports and tonnage, was confined to the great agricultural staples; and that the effects will be found to be the reverse on the manufacturing industry of the country. The very opposite is the fact; so far from falling off, it is the very branch of our exports that has received the greatest impulse, as will be apparent by reference to table C, in which the exports, in value, of domestic manufactures are arranged in tabular form, divided into the same periods. It will appear, by reference to it, that the whole value of the exports of domestic manufacturers, during the period of high protective duties, was but $\$$13 180 755. So far from increasing, there was an actual falling off, comparing the last with the first year of the series, of $\$$505 638. Now turn to the period of reduction of duties, and make the contrast. Instead of falling off, the exports increased to $\$$65 917 018 during the period; and, comparing the last year of the series with the last of that of high protective duties, the increase will be found to be $\$$7 795 207 greater than the former year by nearly three millions of dollars. This vast increase of the exports of domestic manufacturers even beyond the other branches of exports, is attributable mainly to the fact, that a large portion of articles for which they were exchanged, were made duty free during the period under the compromise, while the greater part of those for which the great agricultural staples were exchanged, were still subject to high duties.

But it has been said that this vast increase has resulted from the embarrassed state of the home market, which forced the manufacturers to go abroad to find purchasers, and that it is rather an evidence of their depression than their prosperity. To test the truth of this objection, I propose to select the manufacture of cotton, which furnishes the largest item in the exports of domestic manufactures, and shall show conclusively that the increase of exports under the reduction of duties, so far from being produced by the cause assigned, is but the natural result of the healthy and flourishing condition of that important branch of our industry. I shall go to its head quarters, Lowell and Boston, for my proof, as affording the best possible evidence of its actual condition throughout the manufacturing region. I shall begin at the former place, and in the absence of all official documents shall draw from a highly respectable source, the writer of the money articles in the New York Herald, who appears to have drawn from some authentic source, if we may judge from the minuteness of his statement.

According to this statement, the entire amount of cotton goods made at Lowell in 1839, was 58,263,400 yards, and in 1840, 73 853 400 yards making an increase, in a single year of 15 590 000 yards, more than 25 per cent. on the entire growth in that branch in that flourishing town, from its foundation to the beginning of the year 1840. But as great as that is, it is not equal, in proportion, to the quantity of the raw article consumed, which in the former year, was 19,258,600 pounds, and the latter 28 764,000; increase 9 509,600; more than 50 per cent in one year on the entire increase of the consumption, up to the commencement of the year! What makes it the more striking, is the fact, that this great increase took plac under a very great fall of price, averaging fully 22 per cent; but notwithstanding this great fall, the aggregate gain from the fall in the price of the raw material and extension of the operations exceeded that of 1839 by $\$$195,922; affording conclusive proof that low prices and increased gain may be reconciled in manufacturing industry.

But it may be said that the gain is not in proportion to the extension of the operation, and that so far from indicating a prosperous condition, it is indicative of the reverse. To this I reply, that if the fact be as supposed—if the year 1840 was really a bad, instead of a good year, for the manufacture of cotton in Massachusetts and the adjacent region—the proof will be found in the falling off of their operations the next year. But so far from that being the case, I shall show, by conclusive evidence, that their increase in 1841 exceeded all preceding years, if we may judge from the quantity of the raw material required, than which there can be nothing safer by which to judge.

I hold in my hand a statement of the amount of cotton imported into Boston from 1835 to 1840, inclusive; and from the 1st of January, 1841, to the 25th May, of the same year, being rather less than five months, taken from the Boston Atlas, which may be regarded as good authority on the subject. Now assuming, as I safely may, that the cotton imported into Boston is almost exclusively for domestic use, and is consumed by that large portion of our cotton manufactures, which draw their supply from there, we will have in the quantity imported, very nearly the quantity consumed; and in that consumed, the extent of the manufacturing operations in the entire circle, which draws its supplies from Boston. Now, what says the statement? In 1835 there were imported, in round numbers, into Boston 80 000 bales; in 1836 82,000; in 1837, 82,000; in 1838, 95,000; in 1839, 91,000; in 1840, 136 000; and from 1st January to the 25th May, 1841, 93,000; and for the year as estimated by the Editor of the Atlas, 150,000, almost double the consumption as compared to 1835, in the short space of eight years; and increasing more and more rapidly with the reduction of duties, and the most rapidly just as the period of the final great reduction is about to take place. I rejoice at all this. I rejoice, because it is proof conclusive of the great prosperity, up to that period, of this important branch of our industry; because it is proof of the beneficial and stimulating effect of decreasing duties; because I see in such results that the great staple interest of the South, and the great manufacturing interest of the North may be reconciled, and that each will find, on fair trial, their mutual interest in low duties and a sound currency, as the only safe and solid protection.—This great and striking result is not, be assured accidental. It comes from fixed laws, which only require to be known, and to be acted on, to give unbounded prosperity to the country. But I had almost forgotten to ask, how can this vast increase of 1841, compared with that of 1840 be reconciled with the supposed unproductive condition of the manufacture of cotton in the latter year? Have our New England brethren forgotten their sagacity and prudence and gone on rapidly extending their operations, in spite of a decaying business?

But I have not yet exhausted the proof of the vast and beneficial effects resulting from the reduction of the duties. It has been alleged as a conclusive objection against a reduction of duties, that it would inundate the country with imports of foreign production, the bare of which has spread great alarm among the manufacturing interest of the country. I admit that the judicious and sudden reduction at the beginning of this year, and which is to take place on the 30th of June next, may, to a considerable extent, have the temporary effect apprehended. I was opposed to throwing so great a reduction on the termination of the series of years of reduction fixed by the compromise; and that for the reason that it would have that effect. Had the reduction been equally distributed over the whole period, as I proposed, or had the offer I made at the extraordinary session been accepted, of bringing down the duties above 20 per cent. on the protected articles gradually, and raising those on the free in the very same way, the evil would have been wholly avoided; but other counsel prevailed. The mischief is now done, and must be endured. It is, however, some consolation to think it will be but temporary. Low duties and a sound currency will prove the most effective preventive to over importation, and the alarm in the end will prove unfounded. That reduction of duties has not been followed by the evil apprehended, we have strong proof in the fact that it has not been the case under the regular and gradual reduction provided by the compromise, quite down to the last great reduction. In 1839 the importation of cotton goods, of all descriptions, amounted to value to $\$$13,913,393, and in 1840 to but $\$$6 591,484, making a reduction in one year under the increasing reduction of duties, of $\$$7, 398,999; more than equal to the whole amount of the importation of the year: and yet with all these decisive proofs of their great and growing prosperity, the cotton and other manufacturing interests are pouring in their petitions day after day by thousands, crying out for relief, and asking for high and oppressive duties on almost every article of consumption for their benefit, at the expense of the rest of the community, and that, too, when the great staple exporting interest, if we are to believe the memorials representing these petitioners on this floor, is at the same time in the most depressed and embarrassed condition.

But it is attempted to explain these striking proofs of prosperity, which cannot be denied, by stating that they occurred under high protective duties, as only four tenths of the duties above 20 per cent. on protected articles had been taken off prior to the 1st of January last, and that what remained was ample for protection; and that it is to that, not to the reduction of the duties, that this great increase of the manufacture of cotton is to be attributed. In reply, I ask if protection and not reduction of duties, be in fact the cause, how is it to be explained that so little progress was made by the cotton manufactories during the high protective duties of the tariff of 1824 and '28? And how, that the progress has been more and more rapid, just in proportion as the duties have been reduced, under the compromise, as the vast increase of the importation of the raw material into the port of Boston clearly indicates? These facts prove, beyond controversy, that the great increase in question did not depend on the protective policy, but the reverse, the reduction of duties, and may be fairly attributed to the effect which the repeal and the reduction of duties under that act, has had, in cheapening the cost of production at home, and enlarging the market for the product of our labor abroad by removing so many and such oppressive burdens from our foreign exchanges.

Having now shown the relative effects of protection and reduction of duties on the export trade generally, and on the tonnage, foreign and coasting, and the manufacture and consumption of cotton, I shall now proceed to their comparative effects on the three great agricultural staples, cotton, rice, and tobacco, all which are the product of that portion of the Union which the Senator and his friends would persuade us has suffered so much from the reduction of the duties. I shall begin with 1820 and conclude with 1840, making twenty-one years which I shall divide into three equal periods of seven years each; the first to extend to 1826 inclusive, the second to 1833 inclusive, and the last to 1841. The first will conclude with the period which fairly represents the effects of the high duties under the act of 1816, with the exception of one or two supplemental acts passed at the close of the late war; the second, that under the protective tariffs of 1824 and 1828, and the last, that under the compromise or reduction of duties.—I have commenced the periods of protection and reduction at a little later period than in making out the table of exports generally, because the agricultural staples are sold and shipped in the fiscal year subsequent to their production, and are not materially affected by a change of duty till the succeeding year. It has also the advantage of being divisible into three equal parts, nearly coinciding with those marked and dissimilar periods of legislation, in reference to the duties on imports. The disturbing effects of the late war on the commerce of the country, had in a great measure ceased at the date of the commencement of the first period. With these explanatory remarks I shall now begin with cotton, the leading article, and shall draw my facts from official documents, unless otherwise stated.

Table marked D, contains a statement of the value of the exports of cotton for each year during this long period, divided, as already stated, into periods of seven years; by reference to which, it will be seen that the aggregate value of the exports for the first period of seven years, from '19 to '26 inclusive, was $\$$170,765,992. That period was one of severe contraction of the currency, following great expansion in consequence of the universal suspension of all the Banks south of New England, from 1813 to 1817, and was marked by great commercial and pecuniary embarrassment.

The aggregate exports in value for the next period of seven years, from the termination of the first to '33 inclusive, was $\$$201,301,247—(see same table,) a period throughout of high protective duties, without relaxation, excepting the two last years, when the duties on coffee, tea, and some other articles were greatly reduced, and which, as will be seen by reference to the table, had a very sensible effect in increasing the exports of those years. The increase of the exports in the whole of this period, compared with the former, was but $\$$31,536,254, about 1 5-5 per cent., being a rate per cent. compared to the increase of population, of about 1-15 only. But even this inconsiderable increase, in a period marked by no extraordinary vicissitude or embarrassment in the commerce or currency of the country, over one of severe contraction and embarrassment, occurred principally during the last two years of the series, after the reduction of the duties already alluded to, and to which it may be fairly attributed.

The aggregate increase for the last period of seven years, from '33, the year of the compromise, to '41, was $\$$435,300,830—(see same table,) a period throughout of reduction, making an increase of $\$$233,998,583, equal to about 1 15 per cent. compared to the aggregate value of the period of high protective tariff, and four times greater than the average increase of our population for the same period, and this for a large portion of the time of unexampled derangement of the currency and pecuniary and commercial embarrassment.

I shall now pass to the next most important of our great agricultural staples, tobacco, referring for a detailed view to table marked E, and for explanation as to each period, the remarks made in reference to cotton.

The aggregate export in value of tobacco for the first period was $\$$43,441,569; and of the second, $\$$39,983,570, being an actual falling off under the high increased protective duties of the acts of '24 and '28 compared to the lower, but still higher duties of the former period, of $\$$3,557,899, and that too in the absence of all adverse causes except the high oppressive duties during the period.

Turn now to the period of reduction and witness the result, notwithstanding all its embarrassments. The aggregate export of tobacco during that period increased to $\$$57 850 098—an increase compared to the period of protection, of $\$$7,945 528—equal to about 43 per cent, on the former, and nearly double compared to the increase of population. And yet, with this striking fact, taken from official documents, there are those residing in the tobacco region who, not content with this vast and rapid increase, would resort to retaliatory duties on silks, linens, wines, and other articles made free of duty by the compromise act, in order to increase still more the tobacco trade; that is they would lay heavy duties on the very articles, the exception of which from duties has given it this mighty increase, in the hopeless struggle of compelling a change in the long established system of finance by which tobacco has been subject to high duties in the old nations of Europe. If what is aimed at could be accomplished, it would be well, though I doubt whether it would be to the advantage of our tobacco trade, even if it could be done; but if it should fail, the loss would be certain and incalculable to the tobacco growers. The trade would be sacrificed in the attempt. The duty already imposed, at the extra session, of 20 per cent, will do much to cripple the trade.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Extract from the speech of *Mr. Proffit* of Indiana, delivered in the House of Representatives, the 18th of March last, on the Loan Bill:

"One word more, sir, on the subject of the Extra Session, to which I should never have alluded at all, had no other gentlemen thought fit to do so. Its results and the unhappy state of things which have arisen from it, were all predicted by the gentleman from Virginia. (Mr. Wise.) I recollect that he made a speech a few days before the close of the last session of Congress, in which he first advanced the consequences which would result from an extra session. He gave it as his opinion that it would be better to await an expression of the public sentiment on the subject of a bank, a tariff, distribution, &c., and that in the then excited state of the political world, much hasty and imperfect legislation might be anticipated. I differed with him. I thought his fears ill founded, and I expressed to him and others my regret that he should thus anticipate evil. Experience has proved that he had more foresight than myself. He had studied the character of whig politicians more closely than I had. His fears have been more than realized—his predictions more than accomplished, and I know acknowledge that he is really *Wise, and I no Prophet*.

"The gentleman from North Carolina has boastingly informed us, that there are no fragments of the Whig party—the only fragments that he knows of is "the Corporal's guard." What necessity could exist, sir, for this unprovoked sneer at us, who had not uttered one word relative to party politics? But, since the gentleman's vision is so very obtuse, and his knowledge of the situation of parties so very limited, I think it my duty to enlighten him on the subject. No fragments, sir! Why where is your majority in Maine? Some thousands of a Whig minority now greet you there? How stands New York? She who, in 1839, assisted the triumphant march of the Democratic battalions, and who, in 1840, gave to the Whig cause, thousands of a majority? Her Legislature now nearly a Democratic unit and thousands of the popular voice against you. What cheer is there for you in Pennsylvania? A majority for Harrison in 1840; now tens of thousands of a majority for Democracy. No fragments, eh? Is the sky still bright in Maryland? Alas! Her Whig majority of thousands no longer exists; she gives her vote against you. How is Georgia? She who, by her majority of thousands for Harrison, astonished the nation, now gives her thousands against the Whig cause. And even the favorite of your party when on this floor—he who was considered invincible, is beaten for Governor. I, sir, admired that man. He fell a victim to his own silent acquiescence in your many weak acts of legislation. Let the gentleman from North Carolina look around him, and he will see three members on this floor from that State; recently reinstated in their seats by Democratic victories. Where is your twenty six thousand in Ohio? A majority now stands against you. Where stands Mississippi? Where Michigan? No fragments, sir! Why, in the latter State, I am informed that there is but one Whig left in one branch of the legislature!—Not enough to make a motion and to second it! Not sufficiently strong to demand the yeas and nays. I am told, sir, that the Democratic party, not knowing what to do with that one man, talked of making him presiding officer, well assured that he would be perfectly impartial.

[Here Mr. Howard, of Michigan, rose, and, with some warmth, assured Mr. Profit that he was mistaken—instead of one there were four members.]

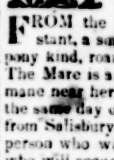
Mr. P. continued. "I stand corrected, sir.

"There are four. Not enough to form a "Corporal's guard." Worse off than myself and friends! Are there any fragments in the Whig party, Mr. Chairman? Is the "Corporal's guard" the only fragments?

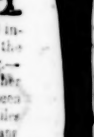
"But I will not indulge in mirth at the expense of those who now writhingly regret their sneers; and believe me, sir, that I have given this "fragment" sketch it more in sorrow than in anger." It may, however serve to refresh the memory of gentlemen, and awaken them to a sense of their true condition.

"It is the manifesto Whigs have done this. It is the departure from principle and straightforwardness and fairness that has caused this mighty change; and they who on the 4th of March, 1841, were "ringing their bells, are wringing their hands now."

"Hundreds of thousands of those "Democratic Whigs" who enthusiastically met at Dayton and at Tippecanoe, and Saratoga and Baltimore, and Bunker Hill, all honestly bent on great and holy purposes of patriotism, have like myself been deceived. The manifesto, which proclaimed a final severance from the President, the attacks upon the Constitution, the personal and political abuse of the Executive, the want of liberality, the failure to keep promises solemnly made, all stand in judgment, all conspire to the downfall of the Whig party, and yet that party on this floor will not turn from the error of its ways, but still continues to pursue a course of policy fraught with bitter fruits, such as are now so lamentably palpable."



Strayed



FROM the Subscriber in Salisbury, on the 2nd instant, a small Horse and Mare. The Horse of the pony kind, roan color, large ears, and in good order.—The Mare is a bay, rather small, a gray spot under her mane near her ear and in good order. They were seen the same day on the Cheraw road, six or seven miles from Salisbury. I will give a reasonable price to any person who will deliver them to me in Salisbury, or who will secure them so that I can get them.

JNO. L. HENDERSON.

May 6, 1842.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

SALISBURY, N. C., April 29, 1842.

Attention!

OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Muskets for the purpose of Drill and Court martial.

By order of

R. W. LONG, Col. Com'd'g.

GEO. M. WEANT, Adj't. 3t

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a fine new **Carriage** and excellent servicean **Close Car-match Horses.**

2 pair of excel-

JOHN I. SHAVER.

April 22, 1842. tf

Trust Sale.

BY Virtue of Deeds of Trust executed to us by Zedock Hendrix and William Hendrix, for purposes therein mentioned, we shall proceed to sell on the 12th day of May, the Tract of Land of Zedock Hendrix, containing 300 Acres in Davie County, on the waters of Cider Creek, adjoining Jacob Sheek and others:

—Also—

ALL HIS OTHER PROPERTY CONSISTING OF

WAGGON, GEERING, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, STILL AND TUBS, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE;—Also, on the same day and place, another Tract of Land, conveyed by Wm. Hendrix to Moses Linn in trust, containing 167 acres adjoining the above. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

DANIEL S. SHEEK, } Trustees.
MOSES LINN, }

April 29, 1842. 2w

SILAS HUIE,

WAGGON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jeans coats, and all kinds of thin coats, $\$$1 50; Cloth coats, $\$$3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, $\$$2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842. y

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, May 6, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination,
FOR GOVERNOR,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
Of Cumberland.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

We commence in this paper and shall finish in our next, the publication of the very able and perfectly unanswerable speech of Mr. Calhoun on the Tariff resolutions of Mr. Clay. It is on all hands pronounced to be one of the most complete arguments ever made in the Senate. Mr. Calhoun takes up the resolutions of Mr. Clay and shows that in letter and spirit they are perfectly at variance;—professing great zeal for economy and retrenchment in one breath, they go for extravagant expenditures—for giving away the public lands, and violating the Compromise in the next. He meets every proposition of Mr. Clay and most completely controverts all his positions, not only by perfect logical demonstration, but by an array of facts in the history of the past. The deeply interesting subjects of this speech ought to ensure it a careful study by every man.

The Charleston Mercury mentions the principal points of the argument in the fol owing notice:

"Mr. Clay, in the first place, assuming a high rate for the expenditures of the Government—a low amount for a given duty on imports—the propriety of giving away absolutely the public lands—and the consequent *necessity* of breaking the Compromise. Mr. Calhoun enforces an economical Government—the restoration of the revenue from the lands, and the consequent ability to observe the Compromise. Mr. Calhoun, tracing Mr. Clay's propositions and his arguments step by step, shows that the real pith and purpose of them proceeds from the assumption that free trade is a curse, and a protective tariff a blessing—and the greater part of his speech is occupied in a searching and most convincing discussion of this subject. In that part of the speech we publi-h to day, he confines his comparisons to the aggregate results of the two systems—in the succeeding part, he shows that the same conclusions are applicable to the individual articles that enter into our commerce. The same subject has been touched by Mr. Calhoun before, but the present argument is much more full and elaborate. For the greatness of the topic, and the completeness of the demonstration, this speech of Mr. Calhoun presents a chapter in political econo my, such as is not to be found in the books."

Whig Changes.

We commend to the notice of the Editor of the Raleigh Register, and of General Dockery, President of the late Federal Whig Convention, an extract from a speech of Mr. Proffit of Indiana, published in this paper. These two worthy gentlemen are certainly behind the march of events;—they must be yet dizzy with the revels of 1840. They maintain most stoutly that there have been no Whig changes. Well, if they will not open their eyes and look around them—if they will not believe the result of the elections in many States, or if they will not believe *us*, we ask them to read the speech of one of their brother Whigs—the immortal George Proffit of Indiana. We cannot assert that Mr. Proffit is a lineal descendant of the *prophets* of old, for they don't spell their names alike, but suffice it to say, he is a Whig, and who ever heard of a *Whig's* telling a fib. We say then, read this most excellent speech of the Western *Proffit*, and see what he says:—let every honest Whig read it and believe it, for it is true. Read gentlemen Whigs, and *profit* by it.

"Used Up"--Again.

It is whispered about that Mr. Henry has been "used up" again—that is, what there was left of him by the redoubtable young Buncombe orator, lawyer Clingman. This latter catastrophe took place at Burnsville, in Yancey County, and the hero of the achievement this time was no less a personage than the famous General Ellsey. As to the *modus operandi*—i. e:—whether he did the thing by *speaking*—or *singing*, we are not informed;—perhaps he spoke awhile, and then flourished off with a song as in the memorable campaign of 1840. Music and oratory combined are certain ly enough to "use up" any man. Mr. Henry is really unfortunate in falling into the hands of such unsparing heroes as these Whig champions, but after all, we indulge some hopes that he will not be so desperately used up, but he may possibly survive, and be able to meet his friends here on the 20th of May. He is expected to be with us on that occasion, and will of course address the Convention and the people who may be in attendance.

The "Gag Law."

It is well known that of the many odious and anti-republican acts of the Federal party under the administration of John Adams no one was more universally execrated than what was then called the "gag-law." The Freemen of that day just triumphant in the struggle against foreign despotism would not submit to this outrage on their rights;—they rose in their might and ejected Mr. Adams and his party from power. The Republicans who succeeded, repealed the abominable law, and left freedom of opinion and liberty of speech untrammelled. The Federal party under another name, in 1840, once more regained office and power, and—mark the identity with old Federalism—among the very first of their doings was an act to fasten on Congress another *gag law*:—not precisely like the first, so called, but equally hostile to the spirit of our Constitution, and to popular rights. By this last, at any time when the Federal majority in the House of Representatives choose to pass a law, and do not choose that the Democrats should expose their schemes to the people in debate, they have only to clap the gag rule on the House—stop the mouths of the Democrats, and have their measure passed without a word further than they please to allow.

Are the people of the present day more tame—more ready to receive the yoke of tyranny than their fore fathers? If they submit to such insolent despotism, we say they are. But if the same spirit that made us a free people yet animates them, they will here in North Carolina, as lately in Connecticut and many other sister States, rise up and drive these modern Goths and Vandals—this spoils hunting, place-begging party from the places they have disgraced, and the power they have so shamefully abused.

The New National Debt.

The Federal Whigs have made tolerable progress so far in helping the people of this country to a "National blessing" of some size, since the 3d March, 1841.

We find in the very able speech of Mr. Wright on the Loan Bill, the following accurate statement of the items which make up the whole amount of the National debt as it is at present:

Borrowed under the act of the Extra Session authorizing a loan of 12 millions,	$5,668,976 88
Balance of the 12 millions authorized at Extra Session and the additional loan of 5 millions,	11,331,423 12
Treasury notes outstanding which by the present loan bill are to be funded,	8,750,000 00
	$25,750,400 00
Deduct from this the Treasury notes left outstanding by Mr. Van Buren's administration,	5,607,361 54
	$20,143,038 46

And there is a balance of over *twenty millions* left, the amount which the "economy and reform" party have run the country in debt the first year of their power. What think you of this people of North Carolina? If this profligate party continues to squander and borrow three years longer at the same rate will we not be in a "blessed" condition? This is the fruits of the "Whig" triumph of 1840. This is the "reform, economy, and retrenchment of extravagance" promised.

"The Mississippi Case."

The "Raleigh Register" declines publishing the correspondence to which we have before alluded, between Governor Morehead, and the late Governor of Mississippi, on the ground that it is too "voluminous." Very well—it is just as the Register pleases about the matter. Not being informed of the facts of the case, we thought it most proper to call on the organ of His Excellency for their correct statement:—as however the burden of publication is so heavily considered in that quarter, it will have to be borne we suppose by the Democratic press of the State alone, and in due time the correspondence will be forthcoming. But if the Register is so confident of the unquestionable correctness of Governor Morehead's conduct, why has he not given us the facts of the case to sustain his assurances? This would hardly occupy more room than he might conveniently spare for the purpose. The Legislature of a sovereign State has censured the conduct of the Governor of North Carolina in a grave matter, and we want to know upon what ground it has been done. If Governor Morehead has acted properly let him be vindicated, if otherwise, it is due to the character of the State that he should bear the consequences on his own head.

At all events, the facts must be known.

The Branch Mints.

When the Federal Whigs were cajoling the people in 1840 with golden promises of *better times* and prosperity, they also promised to reform abuses, and practice economy. Well, so far they have *reformed* abuses by *increasing* them fourfold, and they practice economy, on a plan of their own, by spending millions where thousands only were spent before.

But, by way of giving the people of the South an evidence of their great zeal for economy and retrenchment, they are now trying to abolish the Branch Mints in Charlotte, Georgia, and New Orleans, so as to leave in the whole United States only the one at Philadelphia. They would sink the whole amount of thousands expended by the Government but a few years ago, in erecting these establishments, and deprive the South—and especially the Gold region of North Carolina and Georgia—of all the advantages and facilities which they afford, under the hypocritical pretence of economy, that a few thousands usefully expended in North Carolina may be thrown away some where else—given perhaps to Massachusetts or Kentucky to foster some favorite Federal scheme.

Mr. Clay is the mortal enemy to the Southern Mints, and indeed to the interests of the South generally; "stop them and sell them out"—was his exclamation a few sessions ago, in reference to these institutions. Yes, discontinue the mints that make real money, and keep up, encourage and foster the Bank machines that make paper bills—the glorious irredeemable rag currency:—that is Mr. Clay's policy. Tax the South with a Protective Tariff, and even tax the gold mines and force the precious metals out of the country, by taking the mints away:—that is what Mr. Clay goes for. If that gentleman and his followers had their way, they would in very short order, abolish not only the Branch mints, but every dollar of coin from circulation to give full swing to the "convenient" promises to pay" of the shaving shops.

We see that this Federal movement against the Branch Mints was very able opposed by the Hon. G. W. Caldwell of this State, as well as by other Democratic members; and also by the Hon. Jas. Graham, the Whig member from the Buncombe District, whose speech we notice in the reports. It is a very sensible speech, and shows, what we are glad to perceive, that even Mr. Graham cannot swallow all the Whig schemes. He says some tolerably hard things to his "economy" brethren in the course of his remarks, and seems to be himself somewhat in the predicament of the boy that swore "he couldn't do every thing, and go to mill too." Mr. Graham is willing to bear a good deal from the Whigs before he joins the "Corporal's guard," but he can't stand every thing else, and the more against the Branch Mints besides.

Abolition Movement.—The Boston Liberator states that the usual annual Abolition Convention to be held in New York this month will be specially engaged in adopting measures to bring about a *dissolution of the Union.*

☞ J. A. LILLINGTON, Esq., of Mocksville was on yesterday elected by the Court, County Solicitor, vice Jno. B. Lord, Esq, resigned.

☞ The Banks of Kentucky have resolved to resume specie payments on the 18th of June.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

We learn by to-day's (Friday's) mail, just as our paper is going to press, that the late elections in the true old Republican State of Virginia, as far as heard from, have resulted in another glorious triumph of Democratic principles; she has been as unwavering in stern adherence to her old faith as usual, and has again set the seal of her condemnation on Tariff, Bank, and all the Federal Clay measures of the Extra and present session of Congress. We have no room for particulars this week.

Names of Delegates.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic meeting held in Salisbury on the 25th of March last, the following named persons have been appointed as Delegates to represent the County of Rowan in the Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 20th of May:

Gen. Wm. H. Kerr, Henry Sechler, Adam Roseman, Jas. C. McConnaughey, Philip Rice, Wm Gray, Jacob Lyerly Sr., John Fraley, Capt. Adam Trexler, Solomon Hall, Geo. L. Smith, Richard Lowry, John Shaver, Esq., John Kerns, Esq., Henry Lentz, Green W. Redwine, Dan'l. Kerns, Isaac Ribelin, Jas. E. Kerr, John A. Correl, Wm. C. Miller, Charles A. Rose, Capt. J. Shuping, Capt. Jno. Litaker, Jno. F. Sitewait, Capt. Moses Josey, Frederic Holdshouser, Levi Trexler, David Fraley, Davault Lentz, Sam'l. Linn, Eli Holdshouser, Henry Miller, A. J. Kelly, John Coughanour, Drew Smith, Wm. Heathman, Jacob Fraley, Jas. Graham, George Vogler, John L. Henderson, Charles Fisher, Wm. S. Macay, A. Henderson, Nathan Brown, Henry W. Connor, Benj. F. Fraley, Henry Smith, Doct. Torrence, John D. Graham, Obadiah M. Smith, John Leazor Jr., Capt. Thos S. Atwell, Dr. A. T. Powe, Hugh Parks, Leonard Overcash, Jr., John Sloop, Michael Sitewait, Jesse P. Wiseman, Caleb Klutts, Lawrence L. Bringle, Green Morgan, James Roseman, Jacob Miller, Esq., Abram Lentz, Hiel S. Luckey, Chas. F. Fisher, Jacob Ribelin, David Correll, Henry Trexler, John McNeely, John Goodman, Capt. Solomon Brown, Michael Filbour.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the Republicans of Davidson, held at the Court House in Lexington, on the 26th day of March last, Col. JOHN M. SMITH was called to the Chair, and *Wilson W. Womack*, and *Willie Crowse* requested to act as Secretaries. After several forcible and appropriate addresses by gentlemen present, the meeting adopted resolutions cordially responding to the nomination of Louis D. Henry, Esq., as the Democratic Candidate for our next Governor, and highly approving the adjourned Convention, to be held in Salisbury on the 20th May. The meeting then appointed a Committee to appoint after general consultation, a proper delegation to represent this County in the Convention at Salisbury.

In discharge of this duty the Committee nominated and appointed the following persons as delegates:

John Ward, Jacob Goss, John Carrick, Eli Varner, James Cameron, David Cross, John Doby, Wm. Suratt, Benjamin Carroll, Wm. Cox, Sam'l. Styres, Jno. Snider, George Harris, Col. P. Hedrick, Turner Harriss, Philip Garner, Lewis Snider, Seth Ward, Willis Ward, Capt. Jacob Hedrick, Wm. Stout, Thos. Kerns, James Adderton, Alfred Kinney, Spencer Suratt, Eleazar Loftin, E. Hopkins, Lewis Newson, John Loftin, Jr., Butler Taylor, Sr., Daniel Bailey, Lewis Jones, R. B. Jones, Jeduthan Cook, Edmund Smith, Hiram Stafford, Butler Taylor, Jr., Jeremiah Adderton, Charles Smith, T. P. Allen, Jonathan Sullivan, Addison Sullivan, Jacob Beck, Jr., R. Finch, Clinton Johnson, Alexander Smith, George Myers, John Myers, Sr., Jesse Codey, Clayton Wright, John Hill, Peter Aden, Philip Mock, Jacob Spaugh, Jonathan Beard, Wm. Thomas, Adam Mock, Walter P. Richards, Charles Clinard, Joseph Burke, Wm. Anderson, Chas. Berrier, John Hyse, Jacob Idol, Barnett Idol, Milton Folger, David Robison, Christian Bodenhammer, Thos. Tomlinson, S. M. Tomlinson, Sam'l. Stout, Aquilla Jones, Joseph Motsinger, A. Brown, John Idol, Wm. Idol, Jas. Brown, Solomon Jones, Martin Glascock, Walter Reese, James Teague, Richard Ellis, Jacob Michael, Daniel Delap, David Hanes, Solomon Huffman, Michael Evans, Daniel F Waisner, John A. Davis, John Hampton, L. S. Mullican, Jordan Rominger, Sam'l. Phelps, Dr. E. McIver, John Butner, George Horne, David Elrod, Gary Markland, Richmond Swicegood, John Hunt, John Barnes, Daniel Linbaugh, Jeremiah Barringer, George Walk, A. S. Wilson, John Young, Richmond Sharp, William Broadway, Philip Swicegood, Sr., Andrew Swicegood, Jno. Gobble, Jacob Gobble, Sr., Isaac Wilson, David Koontz, Henry Sink, John Gobble, Jr., Henry Shoaf, Valentine Ratts, Peter Sink, John Wilson, Jonathan Williams Wm. Nunalley, Rev. Lewis Snider, Joseph Farribee, John M. Smith, Andrew Young, Philip Walser, Sr., Richard Barnes, Jacob Walser, Jr., Col. John Myers, Robt Cox, John Hedrick, Sr., John H. Garrett, Sam'l. Broadway, Elom Wood, Thos. Womack, Wiley Coates, John Walser, Wm. Walser, Henry Michael, Willis Coates, John Michael, Joseph Trantham, Peter Byrely, Adam Loman, Joseph Lethco, David Michael, Alexander Lethco, James Nunalley, John Ball, Laban Hartley, John Sharp, W. McCrary Sr., Azariah Williams, Peter Hedrick, Jacob Sink Sr, Gersham Tussey, Adam Fritts, John Sink, Joseph Fritts Jr., Adam Sink, John Cox, Cicero Lowe, Daniel Cloifelter, Robert Ellis, Orston Bradshaw, David Smith Sr., Alfred Smith, James Wiseman, Alex. F. Smith, William McGuire, Maj. George Smith, C. M. Smith, Daniel Trantham, Peter Owens, Alfred Owens, Col William Owens, Wm A. Taylor, John Wren, James Palmer, Benj. Miller, George Smith Jr., Joseph Sowers, Henry Smith, Wm. Helmstetler Sr., Henry Shoaf Sr., Alex. Trantham, Alex. Koontz, Valentine Leonard Sr., John Helmstetler, Capt. Wiley Crouse, John Leonard Sr., Frederic Beck, Jesse Hedrick, Daniel Swing, Christian Helmstetler, Rev. Henry Goorman, Andrew Sink, Jacob Sink Jr., Capt. Nathan Parks, A. L. Watson, Jesse H Hargrave, John W. Jackson, Michael Sink Sr., Eli Penry, Dr. W. R. Holt, J. L. Clemmons, Michael Sink Jr., Henry E. Rounsaville, F. G Hargrave, Samuel Hargrave, E. C. Rominger, Rev. Jacob Crim, J B Shaver, James P. Humphries, J H Thompson, W. W Womack, John Lookabill, Esq., Andrew Tar, Philip Grimes, Obadiah M. Smith.

It was then resolved that these proceedings be published in the "Western Carolinian."

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. SMITH, Chairman.

W. W. WOMACK, WILLIE CROWSE, } Secretaries.

PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN MOCKSVILLE, N. C.

Mr. J. F. CAREY, the Delegate from the "Washington Society" at Baltimore, having received an invitation from the citizens of Mocksville, spent a few days in this village, during the week of our Superior Court. After Mr. C. had explained the origin, progress and principles of the Washington Temperance Society and given his own experience in a course of 12 years intemperance, the citizens of Mocksville organized a Temperance Society upon the Washingtonian Principle, and one hundred and fifty of the citizens united—many of whom had indulged more or less in intemperance for many years, some to great excess. Upon the organization of the Society, the following Constitution was adopted and officers elected:

CONSTITUTION.

1. This Society shall be called the "Washington Temperance Society of Davie County."

2. Any citizen of the County of Davie, who signs the following Pledge, shall thereby become a member of this Society, to wit: "We whose names are annexed desirous of forming a Society for our mutual benefit, and to guard against a pernicious practice, which is injurious to our health, standing and families, do pledge ourselves as gentlemen, that we will not drink any *spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider.*"

3. The Society nor any member thereof, shall in any manner attempt to connect the influence of this Society, with any Political party, Religious Sect, County Elections, or the trade or occupation of any one.

4. The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, seven Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Standing Committee. The Chairman of which shall be a Corresponding Secretary.

5. The President shall preside at all meetings, or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents; and in the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, the Society shall elect a President pro tempore.

The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct such correspondence as the Society or its Officers shall direct.

7 The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings, and read them when required.

8 The Standing Committee shall call special meetings, (with the consent of the President;) also make all contracts and engagements of the Society.

9. The annual meetings of this Society for the election of officers, shall be held on the 25th December of each year.

10. Either of the Vice Presidents may call meetings at such places in the County, (out of Mocksville) and at such times as he may think proper, and appoint a Secretary to act at such meeting, and the proceedings of each meeting so held shall be reported to this Society, and whenever a sufficient number of signers have been procured, a separate society may then be formed at such places.

10. The stated meetings of this Society shall be held at the Court House on the Saturday evening of each week until otherwise ordered by the Society.

12. Each lady, on signing the *Total Abstinence Pledge* shall thereby become an honorary member of this body.

At a meeting of the Society on the 21st instant, the following officers were chosen:

OFFICERS.

LEMUEL BINGHAM, *President.*

G. W. PEARSON,
WM. BAITY,
N. TRAVILLION,
J. N. BROCK,
WM. BOOE,
M. G. RICHARDS,
J. H. CHINN,
Vice Presidents.

SAM'L. F. CHAFFIN, *Recording Secretary.*

Dr. J. F. MARTIN, Chairman and Corresponding Sec.

B. BAILY,
P. F. MERONEY,
Standing Committee.

At a meeting of the above Society on the 21st inst., it was

Resolved, That a copy of the Constitution and Officers of this Society be forwarded to the Editor of the "Western Carolinian," with a request that he will give them an insertion in his paper.

TRICKS ON THE SOUTH.

It appears that there are a few speculating individuals in New York, says the Herald, who are constantly in the habit of looking over the Southern and Western newspapers, to see what negroes are therein advertised as having run away. And as fast as they find out, they write on to the owners, stating that the negro in question has arrived in New York, and that the writer can catch him But first the master must remit the writer twenty dollars, to pay preliminary expenses, and afterwards remit one hundred dollars to clear the account. The writer impudently adds that he has a good deal of trouble with these things, and a multiplicity of business on his hands, and that if the owner is not disposed to go through with the thing, and prosecute it to the utmost, he need'nt trouble the writer at all. Now, generally, the bait is taken, and the money remitted; and the master finds too late, that the negro has never been off his plantation, or at most out of the county.—*Rel. Register.*

The puny efforts of the whig leaders in our State cannot stay the popular current which is every where setting in favor of Louis D. Henry, the Democratic candidate for Governor. The *forlorn* hope of the mountains has been brought into the field, and if our friend has not given a good account, not only of him, but his superior in office, we are most egregiously deceived. It was to be expected that Mr. Morehead was to be defended by his subaltern, Clingman. The latter, we believe, is one among the few appointees of Governor Morehead, out of his own family. The idea that this *sub.* used up Mr. Henry, is very much like a *whale!* as a friend at our elbow remarks.—*North Carolinian.*

DISTRIBUTION.

We find in some of the Democratic papers much praise bestowed on South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, and Mississippi, for the stand taken by those States against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. The praise is justly due; but is not Georgia to participate in it? The citizens of Georgia are not prone to talk much of themselves: it is well known, that on great and critical occasions, they take counsel from nobody, they act, and then they talk, if there is any talking to be done. In the Cherokee controversy, they acted first, and then agreed to talk. In the case of Tassels, they wanted Georgia to talk first. But Tassels was hung, and then Georgia said, "now let us talk about the matter." In the case of the Missionaries, they wanted Georgia to talk first. But those Missionaries were put in the Penitentiary first, and then Georgia said, let us talk about this matter. About this subject of Distribution, Georgia has made no fuss. But has she acted? Yes; she has acted, and she has *not* acted. At the last session of the Legislature, the following resolution was adopted by both branches, and sanctioned by the Governor:

"*Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against the establishment of a United States Bank, in every aspect and in every name that it may be presented; and *that they use their exertions to effect a repeal of the Distribution Bill*, and so to modify and reduce the Loan Bill as to limit the sum raised for the support of Government to an amount only which economy in the public service may require."

Georgia has thus acted in regard to the Distribution bill.

"Maine too is right about Distribution," says the Richmond Enquirer. "The legislature have made no provision for accepting any portion of the proceeds under that act." Did the legislature of Georgia make any provision for accepting any portion of the proceeds under the act? No.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

The Revenue Bill, passed by the Federalists at the extra session, imposed a duty on sugar, molasses, salt, and other necessaries of life, which taxes a farmer's family of seven persons as follows:

Spices to the amount of $8,		60
Sugar, 100 lbs. duties 2½ cts. per lb.		$2 50
Molasses, 8gall. " 6 " " gallon,		48
Salt, 5 bushels " 10 " " bushel,		50
Earthenware, $8, duty 20 per cent.		1 60
Sewing silk, $1, " 60 " "		60
Cotton cloth and calico, $10, duty 25 per ct.		2 50
Woollen, $10, duty 50 per cent,		5 00
Iron, $5, duty 25 per cent.,		1 25
Nails, 10 lbs., duty 5 cts. per lb.,		40
Total,		$15 10

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention which is to assemble in Salisbury, on the 20th of next month, will, we hope, be well attended by delegates from the middle and Eastern Counties of the State. It is time for the people, whose interests are so deeply at stake, to throw off the yoke of Federal misrule, and put an end to Whig humbuggery. The Whig Convention which assembled in Raleigh on the 4th instant, have avowed their preference for a National Bank and a Protective Tariff, in their selection of Henry Clay as their candidate for the Presidency, who has long been known as the leader of the Bank and Tariff party in the Senate of the United States. The people of North Carolina have now the issue fairly made up; whether they are willing to submit to the oppressions and taxations which a high protective Tariff will inevitably produce, in order to make rich a few manufacturing establishments, at the expense of the great planting interests of the country.

For ourselves, we cannot doubt, that the intelligent voters of this State, will show by their votes, that while they are willing to contribute their just proportion of the expenses of the Government, they are *not willing to have the products of their labor taxed* to swell the overgrown wealth of the manufacturers; that though they might be disposed to give "millions for defence," they will not give "one cent for tribute."

John M. Morehead is the candidate of Bank and Tariff party, for the office of Governor of North Carolina.

He rode into power and place, at the last election, in the celebrated and infamous "Ogle oumbus"—he will try to do so again, on the back of that great champion of a Bank and high Tariff, Henry Clay. But we fervently hope, and honestly believe, that Louis D. Henry, the candidate of the Democratic party, whose motto is "Free trade, equal rights, and equal laws," will unhorse this whig Governor, of dish rag and gold spoon memory.

We do not believe that the people of this State and of the South generally, are prepared to surrender their rights and their interests at the dictation of party. We are unwilling to think that the Old North State is to lend herself in building up this high protective policy, which is to result in the total prostration of the wealth and prosperity of her citizens.

We say again to those who are opposed to this suicidal policy, rally to the rescue—go to the Salisbury Convention, and interchange feelings and sentiments with our brethren of the West—go to the polls in August next and rescue your country, (as far as your votes will do it,) from the hands of those who are meditating your sacrifice.—*North Carolinian, of 30th ult.*

Slander.—Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, in a recent speech in the House of Representatives, accused Mr. Wise of having slandered the great whig party, by representing them as the do-nothing party. That this is a most false and atrocious libel upon that party, any man will perceive who will reflect for a moment upon what the great whig party have done since they have been in power

They have killed their President by worrying him to death for appointments to office. They have rendered the Government bankrupt. They have fixed a permanent national debt upon the country in time of peace. They have given away the only available means of revenue which the Government possessed, except the insufficient one of duties upon imports. They have increased the taxes upon the people in the shape of heavier duties. They have abolished a practicable, safe, and constitutional method of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the Government funds. They have revived and re-established the miserable, rickety, exploded pet bank system. They have given their deliberate sanction to the continued bank suspension system, which public opinion over the country is now loudly condemning and repudiating. They have brought the questions in controversy between England and this country to such a state, that we are in imminent danger of being involved in war, without any adequate provisions for defence.

If, in the brief space of one year, a party has done thus much, and can be called the *do nothing* party, what in the name of reason will be the condition of the country when that party actually begins to *do something?* No, no—it is a base scandal for Mr. Wise to say that they are the do-nothing party; they have been busy, they have been super-active in their vocation, since they have been in power; they have enough to entitle them to the universal condemnation of every sincere friend of his country, if they never do another thing; and that they may receive it quickly, through the ballot box, and at the hands of the people, is a hope which is as likely to be gratified as it is acceptable to a vast majority of the people. —*Bay State Democrat.*

The Fayetteville Market.—There has been a fair business doing the present week, confined principally to Cotton, Flour, and Bacon. Cotton remains about the same, with a fair demand, good qualities will bring 7¾. Domestic Liquors in good demand at former prices, say Peach Brandy 40 to 50, Apple 32½ to 37½.—Whiskey 25 to 28. Beeswax good demand 27 to 28. Flour, not much coming in, good demand, at 6 to 7.—Corn still scarce, but little on hand, sells readily at 55 to 60. Bacon, dull, 5 to 5½. Lard 5 to 6. Wheat good demand 1 to 1 25.—*North Carolinian.*

The Pulpit

Of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, during the absence of the Pastor, will be supplied on the

3d Sab'bath in May	by Rev.	E. F. Rockwell.	
4th do.	do. by	"	Wm. A. Hall.
5th do.	do. by	"	J. D. Hall.
1st do.	in June by	"	J. M. H. Adams.
2d do.	do. by	"	J. M. Wilson.

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. Long is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ HEZEKIAH TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

IMPORTANT WORK!

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.

A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures and Mines,

CONTAINING A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES.

By ANDREW URE, *M. D., F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond., Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov., Mulii, &c. &c. &c.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2ndly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Druggists, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3rdly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievments of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

*** To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, N. York.

March 11, 1842.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree in the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *aiming*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *United* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Elizabeth; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States for District of North Carolina.*

Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

—ALSO—

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mills. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841. TF.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14 1842. TF.

HORSE-BILLS NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of *original American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper*.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz,)	Professor Dunglison,
Professor Ingrahame,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mathews,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Ealing,
E. L. Bulwer,	A. Green, Jr.,
Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Penn Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will undertake to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *per money and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLLEN,

Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Richmond, a new Weekly Paper, to be entitled

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT,

IT will be printed on good paper, weekly, until after the next election, at the uncommonly low price of Twenty Five cents to a single subscriber, *nine* copies for Two Dollars, TWENTY-THREE copies for Five Dollars, FIFTY copies for Ten Dollars, payable invariably in advance.

It will wage an uncompromising war with all the ruinous schemes now advocated and supported by the Federal party; and nothing shall be left undone, which the most zealous exertions can accomplish, to effect the entire overthrow of the Federal faction at the ensuing election. The articles will be brief, witty and pungent, but yet courteous and respectful; Federalism in all its camelion forms and Proteus shapes, will be handled without gloves.

We respectfully ask that a generous patronage may be bestowed upon our efforts to promote the success of the cause in which we are engaged. Orders addressed to THEOPHILUS FISK, will receive prompt attention.

March 18, 1842

TO THE TANNERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

Finishing Leather.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied of its usefulness, have purchased rights:—and also to the certificates of the Boot and Shoe-makers who bear testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD.
HENRY C. MILLER.

☞ Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, *China Grove*, Rowan County, N. C.

March 4, 1842. 6t

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.
JOHN SLOOP, Jr.,
LEVI COWAN,
WM. S. COWAN,
Tanners, Rowan County.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842. F

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a Public House, in Mocksville, Davie County, where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers in a style which he hopes will prove satisfactory to all who may favor him with their custom.

His Stables will be abundantly furnished with every thing necessary in the line of Provender;—his Bar well supplied with a variety of liquors.

His charges will be moderate. All riotous and disorderly conduct will be strictly prohibited. Call and try me. E. R. BIRCKHEAD.

March 11, 1842 F

—MILL IRONS.—

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country,

—SUCH AS—

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841. TF

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to act us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.—

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BROWN, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

LATH,

Grand-Sired by the

AMERICAN ECLIPSE,

The Champion of America,—

Winner of the great match race, The North against the South,

$20,000 Aside.

THE thorough bred horse *LATH*, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his *fourth* and *last* Season, which is now commenced and will end the 1st July, at the following places, viz: at Jacob Coleman's, Cabarrus county, every Monday and Tuesday; at Salisbury, Wednesday and Thursday; and at Lexington, Davidson county, Friday and Saturday. He will be regularly at his stands, public days and high water excepted. He will be let to mares at the following reduced prices:—$12 the season, to be discharged by ten if paid before the season expires, and $15 to insure, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners, and fifty cents to the groom. ☞ Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but, in no instance, will I be responsible for any that may occur. E. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N C., March 18, 1842. TF.

PEDIGREE:

I certify that *LATH* was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his g. dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford out of the imported mare Anvilina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hapheston out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hapheston was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &C.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands, 3 inches high, with good bone, and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's Filly Daisy, and Capt. Spann's Colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards he won the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston he was beaten by Clodhopper for the Jockey Club Purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss he was withdrawn after the first heat. At 4 years old, he won the Jockey Club Purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at 3 heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judges' stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, *Lath* unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.

Willwood Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above Certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class,—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood,—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise *LATH*, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since, in every respect, he is so well attested. But will remark that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both Sire, Grandsire, Dam, and Grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds, his Grand-sire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. This race gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grand-dam of *LATH*, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, which has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in LATH two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. R. W. L.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Blanks For Sale Here.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, MAY 6, 1842.

Bacon,		9 a 10	Iron,		4½ a 7
Beef,		3½ a 4½	Lard,		8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)		30 a 35	Molasses,		50 a 62½
Do (apple)		25 a	Nails,		8 a 9
Butter,		10 a 12½	Oats,		15 a 18
Beeswax,		18 a 20	Pork,		4 a 4½
Bagging,		18 a 25	Rice, (quart)		12½
Bale Rope,		10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)		10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)		8 a	Do (loaf,)		18 a 20
Corn,		30 a 35	Salt, (bu.)	1 25 a	$1 50
Coffee,		14 a 18	Do (sack)	3 75 a	$4 00
Flour,	4 50 a	$5 00	Steel, (blister)		10 a
Feathers,		35 a 37½	Do (cast		25 a 30
Flaxseed,		75 a 80	Tallow,		12½
Do Oil,		90 a $1	Whiskey,		25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., APRIL 26, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)		3	Flour,	6 00 a	$6 50
Bacon,		7 a 8	Feathers,		40 a 45
Butter,		12½ a 15	Lard, (scarce)		7 a 8
Beeswax,		22 a 25	Molasses,		35 a 40
Bagging,		20 a 25	Oats,		37 a 40
Bale Rope,		10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)		4 a 5
Coffee,		12½ a 15	Sugar,		10 a 12
Cotton,		7 a 8	Salt, (sack)		2 75
Corn, (scarce)		50 a 56	Do (bushel)		87½ a 81

AT CAMDEN, S. C., APRIL 27, 1842.

Beef,		4 a 5	Cotton,		5 a 5½
Bacon,		7½ a 10	Corn,		50
Butter,		15 a 18	Flour,		7 00
Beeswax,		18 a 25	Feathers,		37 a 40
Bagging,		26	Lard,		10 a 12
Bale Rope,		12½	Molasses,		33 a 50
Coffee,		15 a 16	Oats,		45 a 50

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two weeks after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any embellishment in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain the history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES & SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type standing keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globe, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Last Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They gave the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now offer them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to those subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and monstrous system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misapprehension of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globe. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $5 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid* at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841